VOL. LX.-NO. 207.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 26,

JULES FERRY'S SUCCESSOR.

Challemel-Lacour Named for the Presidence

of the Senate.

ate of France one man, and only one, whose strength, probity, and courage have proved

equal to great emergencies. He is a man more

feared than loved, but he is most feared by

those who have brought upon the Government

the disgrace and dangers of the past few

death of Jules Ferry will result in calling an

other of the republic's reserves. M. Constans.

once more into the active service of his

country. It was believed until to-day that the election of M. Constans to the Presidency of the Senate depended only upon

his willingness to accept the post. There seemed to be no reason why President Carnot

should not be as wisely willing to accept the

cooperation of Constans in the present trying

situation as he was to gain the aid of his

The fact proves otherwise, however, for at

senate to-night Carnot's influence defeated

the caucus of the Republican groups of the

Constant's nomination. Challemel-Lacour was

nominated on the second ballot by 100 to 63

for M. Constans. The result makes it also im-

probable that Constans's great abilities will

be utilized in the Cabinet crisis that will soon

arise. He is practically forced into antagon-

ism to Carnot, and on the whole the situation

portends far worse things for the President of

the Republic than for Constans. The defeat

of Constans will still further weaken the pres-

ent Administration and tend to hasten the in-

There is another lull in popular political ex-

citement and nobody pretends to know what

he next move will be in the great game. As

the 1st of May approaches the annual fears of

labor and Socialist uprisings are reviving.

The critical political situation offers peculiar

temptations to demonstrations of this sort,

and unusual precautions will be taken this

year for dealing with any emergency. The

friends of law and order fervently hope that a

new and stronger Ministry will be installed in

A highly interesting experiment in aerial

nvestigation was made this week. A large

balloon carrying only a bex containing self-

registering instruments was sent up from

Paris on Wednesday. It came down safely

yesterday in the Department of the Yonne.

It was found that it had reached an altitude of

more than eleven miles and the thermometer

The terrible vengeance of the Anarchists

gainst any of their number suspected of

treachery was revealed this week in the trial

of two of them for murder. In September last

the corpse of a young man named Bisson was

found in the Seine bearing marks of stabs.

while the neck was tightly bound with rope.

On the previous day the police had been told that a murder had been committed, and on

the strength of the details supplied by their

informant, Meyruels and Chappullot, two

account given by Hugot, the informant, Bis-

son had come to Paris some little time pre-

viously, and had at first been regarded as de-

roted to the cause. Gradually, however, he

seems to have incurred suspicion, and his

leath was decreed. On Sept. 22 Meyruels and

Chappullot announced their intention of sup-

pressing Bisson that day, and at 1 o'clock the

following morning, in Hugot's room, they re-

had met Bisson at a café, and had enticed him

to the river bank, where, after slipping a rope

round his neck, they had stabbed him re-

peatedly. Overcome with horror at the ghastly

narrative. Hugot remonstrated, and was told that he would share the fate of the murdered

man. A few hours later he revealed the crime

After their apprehension Meyruels made a

full confession, but Chappullot persisted in

denying his guilt. There was a dramatic scene

in court yesterday. When Hugot was testify-

ng Chappuliot rose suddenly, and, shaking

is fist at the witness, cried. "Wretch! Traitor

If I am here it is to you that I owe it. You

There was quite a sensation, and Hugot

looked very nervous. When questioned fur-

ther he stammered out that he could not

remember and spoke in a very weak voice

soon taking the opportunity of describing

Chappullot as very kind and generous. The

Advocate-General asked the jury to find a ver-

dict of guilty without extenuating circum-

stances. The jury, however, found Meyrnels

and Chappuliot guilty with extenuating cir-

cumstances, and they have both been sen-

KANSAG WOMEN ANXIOUS TO FOTE.

They Register by Thousands in the Cities

KANSAS CITY, Kan., March 25,-The registra-

tion for the municipal elections in Kansas.

which closed last night, was remarkable for the heavy registration of women. Thousands

of them are now qualified and ready to vote at

the elections which will be held in every city

in the State on April 4. In this city the women

have shown an unprecedented interest in

to Vote in the Local Elections.

want to send me to the scaffold!"

tenced to hard labor for life.

to the police.

Anarchists, were arrested. According to the

registered a temperature of 190° below zero.

ample time for the dreaded anniversary.

former rival, Jules Ferry.

evitable crisis.

Panis, March 25,-There remains in the Sen-

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PLOTTED TO ROB A TRAIN.

CONSPIRACY.

They "Squealed"-Several of the Con-

spirators Arrested-One Man Confesses.

Sr. Louis, March 20.-Confined in the Four

ney, ailas Lowe, alias Huntington, alias Ro-land; H. Gehner, 23 years old; Louis Lutz,

alias Kindlings, 21 years old; Clark Goodwin, alias Charley, 17 years old; John Reed, 22,

and Minnie Meyers, alias Lowe. Robert

Weathered, alias Leech, the fifth man, es-

evening, and also picked out seventy patrol-

men who were ordered to appear in plain

Eight trains went out westward to-night.

caped from the city.

erence was secret.

the men.

MARTHENA HARRISON STILL ILL.

The Ex-President's Granddaughter Takes Bally Shower Bath of Electricity. FREEDOM OF COMMERCE.

She has been suffering from pervous excitability, accompanied by twitching of the muscles. Her treatment is of the same nature as that which Dr. Morton gave to Gen. Grant and Mr. Blaine. The method is inter-

Courts are four men and a woman, who are the principals in a most complete train-robbing conspiracy. For thoroughness the plan overshadows the famous Jim Cummings job of years ago, and the Glendale hold-up, perpetrated on Nov. 30, 1801.

Five men were to do the work, and every precaution was taken to prevent any mis-chance. Those in custody are: James F. Gos-

Chief Desmond revelved the first information of the plot on Friday morning. It came in the shape of a message conveying the knowledge that a scheme was under way to loot one of the outgoing Saturday night trains.
A saloon at 700 South Fourth street was mentioned as a rendezvous, as was the disorderly house of Jessie Meyers, at 602 Clark av-

operation begins.

Marthena has been undergoing this treatment for five weeks.

A Holtz machine of the size specified will, when managed in another way, deliver a spark ten or twelvo inches long with a force sufficient to pierce a sheet of window glass. For medical purposes it is used in entirely another manner.

THREW A STONE AT RING HUMBERT. The Assallant Taken to Prison and Saved from the Angry Crowd.

and it was the Chief's idea to place from eight ROME. March 25.-The city is in a state of to ten officers armed with Winchester rifles great excitement over an assault that was aboard each train. The railroad companies promised to furnish as many more. Shortly after 5 o'clock three of the robbers eft the saloon and had walked down Plum street half a block, when the officers arrested them. Lutz had a pair of 38-calibre Colt's re-

volvers in his pockets. The prisoners were taken to the Four Courts and locked up. Search was then made for the other pair. t was learned that Wenthered had left the city, and Goodwin was sought. He was found in the Merer woman's place, and was caught while sneaking out of the back door.

He had a 44-callbre revolver in his pocket and a handful of extra cartridges. of Minnie Meyers were found six masks made out of brown cambric, and three sticks of dynamite with fuses and percussion caps. The Meyers woman was taken to the Four Courts with Goodwin. Gosney, Lutz, and Goodwin made confessions. Lutz was the first to

weaken. He said:
"I first met Gosney, or Huntington, as I knew him last summer. He told me then that he hailed from Texas, and some day he would branch out in the train-robbing business. He never worked, and was kept up by Minnie Meyers, who was his mistress. Last Saturday he sent me a message telling me to meet him on Monday in the saloon at 76 South Fourth street. I did so. There I found Gosney, Goodwin. Weathered, and another man. Gosney took us into an isolated room. He work, and he had a safe method of making a large sum for each of us. It was to rob a train. He said he had inquired at the express offices and learned that not less than \$70,000

was taken out on every Saturday night run on the Iron Mountain or 'Frisco Railroad. He and been over the ground, and laid out a plan of campaign. "He made us all enter into a compact not to betray one another, and to recognize him as Captain and implicitly obey all his commands. tain we would do the work point about one mile this side of Jefferson barracks. Gosney's plan was to secure dynamite cartridges, revolvers, and a red signal light. When the train hove in sight one of us was to signal her to stop. When it stopped four of us were to surround the engine and compel the engineer and fireman to step down. One man would be left to guard them, two would look after the passengers, and Gosney and Goodwin were to get the money. Gosney said he would order the express messenger to open the car. If he refused, the fireman would be forced to assail the door with a pick and this failing. Gosney said he would open it with a dynamite cartridge. If the safe proved

his leadership he expected 10 per cent, of the whole booty in addition to an equal divide of the remainder. The plan was adopted. Gosney bought the dynamite caps and fuse at the E. C. Meacham Arms Company, telling the salesman that he wanted to blow up stumps. I bought two revolvers, pawning my diamond wedding ring to raise the money. Gosney and I made the masks in Minnie Meyers's rooms using the lining of one of her dresses.

to be through or time lock affair, or if the mes-

senger refused to open it, Gosney said ho

yould blow the iron receptuele to pieces. For

We had three meetings during the week. "At 7 o'clock to-night we were to proceed directly to the spot. If we were successful we would have tried to rob every line running out

of here." Minnie Meyers is 22 years old, and, up to three months ago, did not know she had any parents. Her father was a soldier, and died just before Minnie's birth. Minnie's mother also seemed in a dying condition. and Minnie was taken charge of by a family named Lowe. They moved away, and when a mere child Minnie was turned over to another family. Later she was abandoned and forced to make her own way. Kicked from pillar to post, she finally rielded to temptation and became what she is.

Three months ago the police received an inquiry from the Sisters of the Good Shepherd in Kansas City for Minnie. She was found, and then it was learned that her mother was still alive, had married again, and was living in Elk county, Kan. A pension had been secured for each of his children by Minnie's father, and Minnie's share was \$600; but she could not gain possession of it unless she reformed. The mother wished to claim her, and in her letter begged Minnie to come back. Minnie cried and agreed to go, and the mother was notified. She at once sent on the money for Minnie's fare, but Minnie's wild associates overcame her good resolutions and she remained in the disorderly house.

Rank Failure in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 25. - The Commer cial National Bank of this city has suspended. The cause is the failure, a few days ago, of Dobbins & Dazey. The capital of the bank is \$1,000,000.

Slight Earthquake Shock in Montana, HELENA. Mon., March 25.—An earthquake shock lasting thirty seconds was felt here last night at 0:10 o'clock. No serious damage has been reported.

The one recognized eigarette by the intelli-

FRUSTRATION OF A REMARKABLE Russell Harrison's five-year-old daughter Marthena, who was ill of scarlet fever in the White House, has not recovered her health since the fever was cured, and is now in this city undergoing a special treatment at the Nearly \$100,000 Was to be Taken West from St. Louis on the Iron Montalan Fast hands of Dr. William J. Morton. Express and the Thieves Knew tt-Two of Them Were Overhauted on Suspicton and

Mrs. Harrison, with her daughter and a nurse, are living at the Gilsey House. Every morning Marthena is wheeled around the corner to the doctor's office and seated in the lap of her mother or her nurse in a chair that stands on a raised platform that is insulated

lap of her mother or her nurse in a chair that stands on a raised platform that is insulated on glass balls.

The current used is not the ordinary one from a galvanic battery or a dynamo, but one of from 100,000 to 300,000 volts from a 24-inch Holtz disk machine. Though the force of the current is so great the quantity is very small. The sensitions produced by it are peculiar.

The patient has no direct connection with the machines. The positive pole of the machine is connected with the platform that the chair is on, and a pointed rod connected with the negative pole is waved about the patient's head and body.

As this rod approaches one feels a brisk wind of electrified air heating against him like a finy hall storm, and this is accompanied by a pleasant warmth. It is the same whether the skin is exposed or not. The hair also feels as if it were rising, and it is a fact that it does rise when the negative pole is so far removed that the electricity cannot leap to it through the intervening sir.

The result contemplated is to produce a healthy tone in the nerves and to bring the temperature of the hody to the normal, whether it be above or below the normal when the operation begins.

Marthena has been undergoing this treatment for fly weeks.

enue. Good descriptions were furnished of Chief' Desmond at once conferred with Chief Reedy, who hastily summoned the managers of all the express companies to his office, and also sent for leading railroad men. The con-The Chief issued an order for all the special officers to assemble at the Four Courts this

> made on King Humbert this evening. The King was returning from the Villa Borghese. where he had been spending a portion of the day, when a person having the general appearance of an Italian workingman threw a stone at the King, the missile almost striking the

ance of an Italian workingman threw a stone at the King, the missile almost striking the monarch.

There was a considerable number of people in the streets at the time, it being about 5 o'clock in the ovening, and several persons rushed upon the assailant and seized him before he had a chance to make another attempt at violence. The assailant was promptly taken in hand by the police and conveyed to prison. Otherwise he would in all probability have been killed by the angry multitude.

An Immense crowit assembled and cheered the king with frantic enthusiasm, and all the way to the palace the scene was like a triumphal progress. King Humbert gracefully acknowledged the ovation, and was evidently deeply imoved by the evidence of loyalty on the part of his subjects.

The assailantof king Humbert is a religious fanatic named Berardi. The authorities have made inquiries recarding his history, and have ascertained that he was sentenced to imprisonment for seven years for a murder committed a number of years ago. In 1882 he was released from prison and emigrated to America, the authorities thinking that they had got rid of him forever. Berardi, however, returned recently to Rome, but his presence did not attract attention until to-day. He has acknowledged since his arrest that his intention was to insult king Humbert because the King declined to be reconciled to the Pone. He also asserted that he had been engaged in forming missions for the liberation of slaves in America and China. The police are trying to ascertain whether he had any accomplices.

KISSED HIS WIFE TEN TIMES, Then Schlerer Went to His Office and Shot

Himself in the Head. Charles Schierer, aged 50, a foreman and engineer for the New York Chemical Works, 526 West Sixteenth street, shot and killed himself vesterday afternoon in the company's office. Schierer quit work at 4:30 o'clock, as was his custom on Saturday afternoons, and went home to his flat at 426 West Twenty-fifth street. He seemed angry because he had forgotten his newspaper, and said he would go

back to the shop and get it. Night Watchman Fred Christan was the only one there when he returned. Schierer went into the office. Soon Christan heard two sounds like pistol shots, but paid no attention to them. he said for he supposed that boys were throwing stones against the building, as they often do. In a few minutes he had occasion to go into the office, and then saw Schierer sitting in a chair, with his head hanging over the lack of the chair and a hullet wound in the right temple. A 32-calibre revolver lay on the floor. Christan says that Schierer had told him that affairs at home were not pleasant. Mrs. Schierer says that she went with her husband to the circus Friday evening, and that theywere unusually affectionate. He kissed her ten times, she says, just before he went to work yesterday morning. Night Watchman Fred Christan was the

THE CRUISER NEW YORK'S TRIP. After a Day's Evolutions at Sea She Passes

in the Delaware's Capes. Lewes, Del. March 25.-The United States rulser New York lifted her anchor at 7 o'clock this morning and steamed out to sea. The conditions for making the cruiser's trial are more favorable to-day then at any time since she left her pler at Cramps's yard. The wind had shifted around from the northeast to northwest and the weather cleared. The cruiser passed in the capes from her sea trial trip at 4.30 this afternoon. She was steaming at a high rate of speed, and passed

sea trial trip at 4:30 this afternoon. She was steaming at a high rate of speed, and passed up the river.

PHILADELPHIA, Ps. March 25.—A special to the Inquirec from Lewes, Del., says: "While had weather has prevented the Cruiser New York from making a test at length of her nowers, there is little doubt that she has equalled, if not excelled the Government requirement of a maximum speed of 20 knots an hour. It is learned from pilot boats and others that have teen in communication with the cruiser, that she steamed from Philadelphia to the Belawars Breakwater a distance of 102 miles, on her outward passage, in less than five hours. This time includes a slow run down to Marcus Hook.

On a run from Five-fathom Lightship to Eastern Lightship, 94 knots, the cruiser occupied 32 minutes in going and 27 minutes in returning, an average speed of 18 knots an hour. The cruiser evidently had not been run at her highest speed, owing to the thickness of the atmosphere. The figures given above are not official.

KILLED A FAMILY OF NINE. The Path of the Southern Tornadoes Marked by Many Fatalities.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 25.-The first news of Thursday's ternade in northern Louislana and southern Arkansas came to-day. Near Shaw's Station. Miss., the house of Drury Sumral, a prosperous colored farmer, was lev eiled to the ground, killing the entire family of nine persons. The storm passed within a mile of Clarksdale, a town of 2,000 inhabitants. and next struck Tunica, the county seat of Tunica county. Nearly every building in the

The newly completed Court House went The newly completed Court House went down before the wind's fury. The colored school building was wreaked and over thirty children injured. As the eyelone left Tunica it divided, one portion travelling in a north-mesterly direction, while the other took a north-westerly direction, while the other took a north-westerly source and again crossed the Mississippi lifver into Arkansas, where it appread ruin through three counties.

The towns of Crawfordsyille and Vincent were nearly wiped off the lace of the earth, and the storm then took a north-sasterly course, reaching Kelley, Miss., about 5 o'clock in the afterneon. Here the greatest damage was done. Six people were killed outright.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GENERAL STRIKES ILLEGAL TF IN ANY WAY THEY RESTRAIN THE

An Important Decision by a Southern Judge on the Complete Stoppage of Business New Orleans Last November-Braye and Others Engaged in Transpor May Not Strike, Under This Doctator

New Oblians, March 25.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day Judge E. C. Billings, in a very elaborate opinion, rendered his decision in the proceedings brought by the United States against the Workingmen's Amalgamated Council of New Orleans and the various labor organizations which were engaged in the big strike last November. This suit was brought during the strike. Before it was argued the strike ended. The decision contains a full discussion of the rights of labor

The Judge holds that he ought to pass on the questions involved, although the strike ended four months ago. While recognizing that the labor organizations against which the suit was decided were originally innocent and lawful in their purposes, the Judge says that this does not affect unlawful combinations made by them. On the issue raised that a combination to secure or compel the employment of none but union men is not a question of commerce, the Judge said:

"The case is this: the combination setting out to secure and compel the employment of none but union men in a given business as a means to effect the compulsion finally enforced a discontinuance of labor in all kinds of business, including the business of transpor tation of goods and merchandise which were in transit through the city of New Orleans from State to State, and to and from foreign countries. When the case is thus stated, and it must be so stated to embody the facts here proved. I do not think there can be any question but that such a combination was in restraint of commerce. A difference has sprung up between the warehousemen and their employees and draymen and their subordinates. organized with the view and purpose to compel an acquiescence on the part of the employers in the demands of the employed. It was finally brought about by the employed that all the union men, that is, all the members of the various labor associations, were clothed by their officers with authority under the various charters to discontinue business, and one of these kinds of business was transporting goods which were being conveyed from State to State, or to and from foreign countries. In some branches of business the effect was to replace the union men by other workmen. This was resisted by intimidation from vast throngs of union men assembling in the streets, and, in some instances, by violence. The result was that, by the doings of these defendants, not a bale of goods constituting the commerce of the country could be moved.

"The question is, 'Do these facts establish a case within the statute?' It seems to me this question is tantamount to the question.

'Could there be a case under the statute?' It is conceded that the labor organizations were at the outset lawful. But when lawful forces are put into unlawful channels, i. s., when lawful sesociations take on unlawful purposes and do unlawful acts the associations themselves become un awful. The evil as well as the unlawfulness of the act of the defendant consists in this, that until certain demands of theirs were compiled with they sought to prevent, and did prevent, everybody from moving the commerce of the city. It was the successful effort of the combination of the defendants to intimidate and overswe others who were at work in conducting or carrying on the commerce of the country in which the Court flags their error and their violation of the statute. One of the intended results of their combined action was theforced stagnation of all the commerce which flowed through New Orleans. This intent and combined action are none the less unlawful because they included in their scope the paralysis of all other business within the city as well.

"For these reasons I think the injunction should issue." this question is tantamount to the question

should issue."
As a result of the decision, criminal prosecu-tion against the defendants would probably its, but it is not yet known whother the United States authorities will proceed further against the alleged labor leaders.

THE TOLEDO CRISIS.

Argument To-morrow on the Right of Rati

road Employees to Quit Work. TOLEDO, March 25.-The great labor struggle in the courts is to come on Monday. There will be the arguments in the contempt

cases and the four hearings in the cases of the restraining orders recently granted. One of these orders, issued by Judge Ricks, enjoined the railroad companies, their officers, agents, and employees from refusing to handle the freight cars of the Ann Arbor road. The second one was issued by Judga W. H. Taft at Detroit. It enjoined Grand Chief Arthur and Grand Master Sargent from promulgating any rule or order of any kind of the Brotherhood which would require any of the employees of the defendant companies to refuse to handle the freight ears of the Ann Arbor. The third one issued by Judge Ricks required Chief Arthur to forthwith produce in court the rule or regulation of the Brotherhood which required its members to refuse to handle the property of the Ann Arbor. Another order was issued by Judge Ricks requiring the engineers on the Wheeling and Lake Eris to handle the Ann Arbor cars. handle the freight cars of the Ann Arbor road.

Arbor cars. General Manager Ashley has given orders General Manager Ashley has given orders

General Manager Ashley has given orders for a very thorough investigation of the attempt to wreck the south-bound passenger train on Thursday morning. Later examination shows the escape from loss of life to have been miraculous.

The train had already reached the bridge, and the engine, baggage, and smoking cars which were thrown from the track were held up by the strong timbers in the trastle work. Vice-President J. M. Ashley will be here until after the injunctions are decided.

TELEGRAPHERS REFUSED TO SIGM. An Alleged Attempt to Apply the Recent Luber Decisions to Their Order.

TOLEDO, March 25. - General Superintendent Corbett of the Western Union Telegraph Company arrived in the city this afternoon and caused all the commercial telegraphers in ser-vice here to be called before him, and after some questioning he submitted an affidavit to them for their signature, which required them to say they did not belong to any secret telegraphers association, never had so belonged, never would while it the company's employ, or, in case they did belong to one, would withdraw at once. He did not say what the penalty would left they refused. Not one of the men would sign the amdayi. They expect that the company is trying to get those who are dissatisfed to strike and then apply the same legal treatment to the case that has been administered to the Ann arrow railroad men.

Mr. Corbett left this evening on an east bound Lake Shore train. So far as known as railway telegraphers were approached. davit to them for their signature, which

THE PUERST BISMARCK AT NAPLES

A Large Number of Tourists Had a Place Time in the Orient.

Naples, March 25.-The steamship Fueret Bismarck of the Hamburg-American line to day reached Naples on its Mediterranean winter excursion. The passengers were all well and enjoyed the trip immensely, especially the extended excursions which they were able to undertake into Egypt and Palestine. No less interesting, however, were their visite to Smyrna. Constantinople, Athena, Corfu, Maira, Syracuse, and Palermo. While at Constantinople the Sulfan manifested a lively interest in the great atteamer and its distinguished company of passengers, and, as a particular mark of his favor, presented them with several large cases of Turkish eigarettes and confectionery, which he sent aboard on the eve of their departure for Athens. He also conferred the order of Medidicismon upon Capt. Albers, commander of the Fuerst Bismarck.

The excursion comprises 228 first-class passengers, who have the whole steamer at their disposal. and enjoyed the trip immensely, especially the

E & W. E & W. E & W.

The Tyronze link cuffs should be wern with our to

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE. A REMARKABLE ADDITION TO THE

BRITISH CODE OF MORALS. Benndal that Sir William Penres Hoped to Escape-A Noble Lord's Shame Exposed is a Police Court-The Duke of Bostord's Death Attributed to Gluttony ... Many Property Interests to Treined Opposing Home Rule-The Crinoline Crists in Eng. land Safely Passed-Fifty Beautiful Women Going to Chicago as Europe's Ethnolegical Exhibit - Russin at Our Naval

Review - The Bullet-proof Uniforms.

LONDON, March 25.-The rather extraordipary addition to the British code of morals, which declares that a man may confess conduct which leads to granting a divorce without suffering "any imputation against his honor," has received a quast official acceptance this week. The divorce court scandal growing out of the concealment of the identity Sir William Pearce, M. P., as co-respondent in the case of Bristocke against Bristocke, has developed features which have aroused a good deal of astonishment even among the callous minded Britons. When the fact leaked out that a divorce had been granted to the injured husband with cost against Pearce, as co-respondent, many of the latter's constituents demanded his resignation. The outraged hust and then came to the defence of his wife's paramour with a declaration freeing him from all blame, on the ground that when he had unlawful relations with Mrs. Bristocke he did not know she was a married woman. This view of the case has been accepted, not only by Sir William's constituents, but by the leaders of the Conservative party and in a

negative way by Parliament itself. It is authoritatively announced this week that Sir William will not resign, there being nothing in the conduct which he confesses which renders him unit to represent the peo-ple in the national legislature. His fellow members of the House of Commons apparently coincide in this view, for no pressure has Leen brought to hear within the House, as far as is known, to induce him to rotire. It appoars, therefore, to be established, as clearly as such a matter can be determined by the highest public sentiment, that it is no stain upon an Englishman's character to have immoral relations with a woman, provided he is single and supposes her to be unmarried. Most people have so understood the English moral code for a long time, but it is instructive, to say the least, to have the matter bluntly and publicly put on record as has now been

The scandal which has surprised the English public is not the conduct of Sir William Pearce or his apologists, but the manner in which the English court machinery can be used to shield persons of quality. If Sir William's conduct was not really reprehensible he seems to have desired to keep it from the blinding light of the divorce court inquiries and newspaper columns. The exceeding kindness of his accuser, his counsel, and the court officers almost accomplished this object. The Westminster Gazette got wind of the little arrangement and exposed it. The newspapers have been making such a fuss ever since that Sir Francis Joune. President of the Divorce Court, found it necessary to have the matter explained. This was attempted yesterday,

but the explanation has made things worse. The lawyer for Bristocke, the compiaining husband, made a statement in court admitting that he had intentionally concealed the identity of the co-respondent because he did not think Sir William deserved the unpleasantness of publicity. He had not, however, intended to leave the Court in the dark, for he supposed the Judge was party to the conceal-ment. Justice Jeune accepted this explanation as quite sufficient, except that he added that he was really in ignorance of the co-respondent's identity, and that he would refer the matter to the Queen's Proctor, who would inquire whether there was any collusion between the parties to the divorce. Now all the newspapers are expressing amazement that the President of the Divorce Court should allow such an ingult as the lawyer's suggestion of judicial con-

nivance at concealment to pass unrebuked. It is also demanded that the Law Association shall discipline the counsel for unprofessional conduct. No English newspaper, of course, questions Justice Jeune's assertion that be was really ignorant of Sir William's identity as co-respondent. Justice Jeune, by the way has been intimately associated with Sir William Pearce, even occupying the same law of-

fices with him for several years. The modern impeachment of Lord Hastings. not for treason, but for one of the lowest of police court offences, is the latest case of under-the-breath scandal-for scandal in a variety of forms has quite monopolized public attention this wock. The Lord Hastings of today, though still young, has reached a period of emature physical decay. The London newspapers to-day do not hesitate to print the disgusting details of his conduct with a little serving maid whose acquaintance he made in Regent Park while she was in charge of the child of her employer. The evidence against the noble peer was so complete that the magistrate remarked there was no doubt of his guilt. Much indignation is expressed, therefore, that the licentious member of the House of Lords should be merely fined £50, while an ordinary prisoner under such circumstances would assuredly

have been sent to jail for several months. Lord Hastings's name has never until now been included in the black list of dissipated rakes. whose immoralities have done so much to rouse democratic antagonism to the House of Lords. He has enjoyed a fair share of public respect and has taken a part of some

prominence in public affairs. A strange and grotesque figure disappears m the upper ranks of the nobility with the death of the Duke of Bedford. Succeeding to the dukedom on the suicide of his father only two years ago he has exhibited in an intensifled form the Russell family traits. He was practically a recluse and never had any intimate associates. Though enormously rich he was a miser. Scores of acres of the most valuable property in the heart of London belong to his estate. His passion for saving manifested itself when a hoy at school and it remained with him till the day of his death, Nover a day passed without his saving something and reckoning how much he had saved. After his succession to the dukedom and vast accompanying it the passion increased. His one absorbing thought was to pile up further hoards, to find new possibilities of retrenchment, to form ways of increasing the unneeded surplus, and every penny he continued to invest by the best ad-

vice procurable in the soundest securities. During the last few years he had become physically almost a monstrosity. He was well proportioned and active as a young man, but indulgence of a most gluttonous appetite soon made him corpulent. The very corpulance that made more exercise necessary prevented exercise at all. Of late venrs his habits have been most sedentary. For days together he would not go outside his house. His appetite was huge gross, enormous, Gargantuan. He ate. as an eminent man who knew him better perhaps than any other described it. like i wolf. He was reputed to be the largest and heaviest feeder in England. Those who had seen him eating say it was a sight never to be forgotten. Heart disease of long standing was the immediate cause of death, but he really died of gluttony.

position to home rule legislation which has arisen is of an unexpected character. Much of it comes from new sources of a non-political kind. It was not until now that many property interests in Ireland which consider themselves menneed by Mr. Gladstone's till have realized that there was an actual probability of its becoming a law. These interests are now bringing forward a new and formidable opposition. All that money can do directly or indirectly to defeat the plans of the Liberal will be done. The warfare will be made desperate and unscrupulous. one can forecast the effect of the use of the new weapons both within and without Parliament. It must be admitted. however, that the fate of the bill even in the House of Commons is becoming extremely doubtful. Tore flibustering has been so outrageous as to call for rebuke from the Speaker, which will probably have some effect upon the more respectable members of the party, but the majority scarcely make a pretence of concealing their intention of continu-

ing the tactics which have reduced public business to a chaotic condition. The Speaker is plainly out of sympathy with the Tory plan of campaign, and no doubt is felt that when, after Easter, Mr. Gladstone procoods to grapple seriously with the obstruc tionists be will receive full support from the

Chair. The object of the general meeting of the Liberal party, which has been summoned for Monday at the Foreign Office, is to impress upon all mambers of the party the paramount importance of giving continuous attention at the House of Commons, no matter what personal inconvenience may be involved, in order that the Government majority may be kept at its full strength and the Speaker thereby en-

couraged to deal firmly with the filibusters. The Tory auggestion that the meeting has een convened to reconcile dissensions and restore discipline in the Liberal party is ridiculous and mendacious. There has been som grumbling at the apparent leniency shown to nounce his intention to put his foot down enthusiastic, unanimous support of his fol-

lowers. It is not improbable that the Premier will ask his temperance friends to agree to the postponement until next session of the Anti-Liquor bill, the opposition to which has attained really formidable dimensions, thanks to the money lavishly spent and the arguments speciously circulated among the masses. If no formal request be made, it will be pretty well understood that the bill has no chance of passing this year. The Ministerial ship is now admittedly topheavy, and requires trimming and lightening. If the Government manages to pass the Home Rule, Registrations, and Welsh Church bills, and one or two minor measures, it will have done a good session's work. The Easter holidays are not likely to last more than a week, and the Whitsuntide vacation to all appearances will be quite as

The labor troubles in Lancashire, which will end by a compromise to-day, take rank as the greatest struggle between capital and labor which the world has seen. The campaign asted twenty weeks, involved directly and indirectly 125,000 employees, and cost in loss of wages alone \$10,000,000. Each side was equally willing at the outset to engage in a test of strength, and at last they were just as glad to call a truce with the honors even. Great sacrifices have been endured, with no result save that both parties to the conflict of them, and the advantages of mutual compromise are for the time being fully conceded. The operatives have in the terms of peace conceded just a shade more than the masters. but there has been really no victory for either side. The plans agreed upon for settling future disputes seem to be the best ever devised thus far. They assure the necessary stability in the cotton market by limiting all future changes to five per cent at intervals of not less than one year. There is great rejoicing throughout Lancashire to-day, and must of

the mills will reopen on Monday. The only full-fledged crinoline which has appeared in the streets of London was worn one day this week by a young woman on the staff of an evening paper. Her costume was not a buriesque, but a genuine old-style crinoline made as attractively as a modern costumer could build it. The young woman walked from the Embankment through Picca dilly. Regent street, Bond street, and other fashionable West End thoroughfares, followed most of the time by a howling mob of street gamins. Finally she took refuge in a bus, and the conductor promptly charged her double fare for the extra space occupied. It is now safe to say that the crinoline crisis in England has been passed safely. The Princess of

Walea's refusal to approve full skirts has ve toed fashion's futile decrea. Another hitch has occurred in the negotia tions for a commercial treaty between England and Spain, and the prospects of a settle ment are poor. England first demanded the most favored nation treatment, and, when that was refused, asked for certain concessions in Cuba and Porto Rico which Spain could not grant without violating the terms of her con vention with the United States. The powerful trading interests in Spain are anxious for a treaty with England, and strong pressure will be brought to bear upon the Government to bring it about. The convention with America mainly benefits Cuba and Porto Rico, and it is not altogether improbable that the colonists might be sacrificed to obtain votes and support at home. The course of the Anglo-Spanish

negotiations, therefore, require careful watch ing by the United States. Queen Victoria is now comfortably installed in the Villa Palmieri, Florence, and will remain there for four weeks. The villa is a beautiful place, and has the additional attraction to the Queen's frugal mind of being rent free, the owner, the dowager Countess of Crawford and Balcarres having lent it to her Majesty, and spent hundreds of pounds into the bargain in redecorating it. The report that several wealthy residents at Florence offered to place their villas at the Queen's disposal is denied to-day. Some offers were made but in each case big rent was demanded, in one instance as much as £800 a week. The Queen will visit neither Venice nor Rome, but

the Italian royal couple will probably call upon her at Florence Since the first announcement of the Queen's intended visit, the municipality of Florence have been spending upon street cleaning and general scavengering amounts which quite shocked the old inhabitants, and the local society for the prevention of cruelty to animals has awakened from its habitual lethargy into a state of feverish energy. The word has gone forth that the English Cucen is ac customed to and likes clean streets and wellflushed sewers and detests ill-treatment of animals, and, as I lorence derives material advantage as well as prestige from her Majesty's presence, money had to be spent and work done, although many people regarded the one as a wicked waste and the other as energy

misapplied. The National Sea Fisheries Protection Society, which has been in conference in London this week, devoted a good deal of its time to abuse of the regulations framed at the Inter-

A Brond Assertion soil. He was reputed to be the largest and backed up by factal backled in England. Those who had been him eating say it was a sight never to be orgotten. Heart disease of long standing was the immediate cause of death, but he really died of gluttony.

It is useless to disguise the fact that the op-

national Conference held at Washington last year to deal with the Rule of the Road at Sea. The chief complaints appeared to be that the Conference was held in semi-privacy, that its members were not practically acquainted with matters which they met to consider, and that British and European owners of fishing smacks and trawlers were not consulted in any way. It seems that one of the rules formulated by the Washington Conference enacts that when the lights of a steamer are sighted the trawler must immediately get out of the way to let it pass, which exactly reverses the rule heretofore in force in northern Europe. Consequently something like consternation prevails among English and German trawlers, because it is practically impossible for trawlers to get out of the way when they have their gear down, and if the new rule should become general the risk to those craft would be very great. Such were the arguments used at the Fisheries Conference, and garnished with much strong language, and it was finally resolved to call upon the Pritish Government to take no notice of the Washington regulations until the whole juestion has been discussed by the numerous Fishery Boards and similar bodies in England.

the most precious freight ever sent to America. Fifty young women, who are supposed to represent the best types of beauty of the Old World were shipped by the big liner as a living, ethnological exhibition for the Chicago Fair. I am unable to say whether this dazzling company fitly realizes the poet's dream of fair women. for no one was allowed to look upon the aggregation of loveliness en bloc. Selections were made from several thousand ambitious maidens, and no record has been made of the heartburnings and jealousies engendered by the choice. Even the fate of the final umpire of rival comeliness is unknown. Russia will probably make the finest display of any foreign nation at the Naval Review in New York harbor. The Czar has decided to send a large and powerful squadron. It will be commanded by Vice-Admiral Karnakoff and is to include some of the principal armored battle ships in the Russian navy. Among the officers on the flagship will be the Grand Duke Alexander Michailovitch, who is betrothed to the Grand Duchess Xenie, the elder daughter of the Czar. The squadron is to visit Cherbourg, and while the vessels are at the French port the Grand Duke Alexis

Edinburgh, and the Grand Duke Alexis will then terminate his cruise, as he is not going to The ties binding Sweden and Norway are still strained almost to the breaking point. The opposition to the disruption forces are reduced to the argument that the union cannot be dissolved by a mere stroke of the pen or the passage of a bill. The present Prime Minister's organ yesterday contained this out-

Alexandrovitch, High Admiral of the Russian navy, will be in command. On leaving Cher-

bourg the squadron is to proceed to Plymouth

as a compliment to the Duke and Duchess of

spoken utterance: "Events have so completely alienated the temper of the Norwegian people from the union and the monarchy that unless its rights obtain full recognition in the Consular question the vast majority will clamor to be quit

of both union and monarchy." much attention in the past few days to the experiments just made with so-called bulletproof uniforms in Vienna. It was at first sunposed that the invention was a revival of the discovery of several years ago which proved impracticable. Later accounts of the experiments and the fact that an immense sum has been paid by a Berlin syndicate for the secret indicate that the device is of a good deal of importance. The idea of the inventor, a tailor named Dowe, is that the soldiers should wear in action an armor which covers the body and weighs about six pounds. It is a flexible composition, faced with cloth, to be buttoned over the uniform. Steel-faced bullets from modern rifles fall to penetrate it at any distance over 100 metres. At less than 200 metres the shock of a bullet might render a man uncon-

The Cunard steamship people are a good deal disgruntled by the action of the Admiralty in withdrawing the subsidy from the Etruria and Umbria as reserve cruisers. The Government will pay a still larger sum, nearly

\$95,000 annually, on the new ships Campania and Lucania. Beginning next month, there will be some interesting races between Southampton and Sandy Hook between the fast American line boats and the Farst Bismarck, Columbia, and Augusta Victoria. The Columbia has just left the Thames, after being overhauled, and she is expected to be a record breaker this season. The fastest time, which the Paris and New York will probably soon reduce, is 6 days 11

Although the university race was this year rowed in the shortest time on record, the opinion of experts is that the crews were not exceptionally good. Everything favored fast time-smooth water, wind astern, and tide running three knots-and with the same conditions the 1889 Oxford crew would have covered the distance in many seconds less time. It is feared that the dispersal of the Spitzer collection will greatly interfere with the Holford sale, comprising magnificent prints and drawings, at Dorohester House, which has been fixed for May next. Connoisseurs will probably be surfeited with choice gems from Paris when the Holford sale opens, and this fact may lead to some rare bargains being secured in London. The Holford collection contains all the rarest and most costly Rembrandt etchings, including the hundred guilder print and the Ephraim Bonus. There are also some Marcantonio engravings and a few remarkable drawings by Rembrandt, Van Der Neer, and

other Dutch masters. The raising of the rank of the American and English diplomatic representatives attracts considerable attention here. It is announced from Paris that the same change will shortly made by the French Government. Minister Lincoln does not anticipate that he will be made an ambassador before his resignation is accepted, and no intimation has been received here as to when his successor will be named. Quite an extensive petty swindle upon Englishmon is being operated from America. Widespread advertisements offer lucrative work at the Chicago Fair to applicants who

obtain priority. COL AUCHMUTY LOSES A LEG. Severe Surgical Operation for a Man to

Undergo at Sixty.

send to the American address a half dollar to

Col. Richard T. Auchmuty, proprietor of the New York Trade Schools, is confined to his bed at his residence, 61 University place, from the effects of a surgical operation performed on him on Monday last by Dr. Robert F. Weir. Col Auchinuty had been troubled for some time with a disease of the bone in his right knee. Last Octoberthis trouble became much worse while he was at his summer home in worse while he was at his summer home in Lenox, and compelled his removal to this city. He has been ill all winter, and last week it was decided to operate for the purpose of determining the exact extent of the disease. When this was nevertained Dr. Weir decided that amputation of the right leg was necessary, and the limb was cut off between the hip and the knee. For several days Col. Auchmuty's condition was regardedias very serious, as he is now over till years old. Dr. Weir said the success of the operation was decided.

Come take a cigarette with me. And see how fine a smoke can be. Can beat the Old Dominion Cigarette. - Adv.

Ripan's Tabules; a family remedy. Ripan's Tabules

in the State on April 4. In this city the women have shown an unprecedented interest in municipal politics, and their vote will be a large factor in the election.

Already the candidates are working for their support. When Commissioner of Flections E. C. Foster and his six deputies closed the books last night 3.482 certificates of registration had been granted to women and 8.286 to men. The registration of women was the largest in the history of the city.

This heavy registration of women was due, in a great measure, to the efforts of the members of the Wyandotte County Equal Suffrage Association. Many of the women registered with their husbands, and others went in twos and threes to the Register's office. During the closing days of the registration a carriage load of women was brought to the registration office, the carriages being supplied by the Central Committees of both parties.

The registration of women in the principal cities of the State was as follows: Kansas City, 3.482; Leavenworth. 2.354: Emporia. 883: Fort Scott, 1.385; Lawrence, 1.000; Atchison. 320; Topeka. 4.000. Wichita, 2.444.

A woman is running for Mayor of this city, with excellent prospects of election.

Topeka. March 25.—There was a rush of women last night to the polis to register for the election, it being the last day. Colored women and servant girls crowded society women in the crush, and several swell suciety women loft without registering. One young woman answered "Yearly" when asked her age. When toid that she could not vote, she quickly replied: "I can, too: I'm married." It took a great deal of talking to convince her that marriage did not confer the right to vote. A colored girl gave her age as 21, and said that she voted three years ago as Wichita. The wife of one of the State officers refused to tell her age. Then the Commissioner height for vote, a colored girl gave her age as 21, and said that she voted three years ago as Wichita. The wife of one of the State officers refused to tell her age. Then the Commissioner had to gu Three Men Lost During a Gale-Four Resened by Life Savers.

PERILS OF THE DEEP.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, March 25. - The barge Equator, from Norfolk for Philadelphia with railroad ties abourd, in tow of the tug Ivanhoe, went to pieces fifteen miles east of Ivanhoe, went to pieces filteen miles east of Fenwick's Island during a gale on Thursday night and all hands were lost. The crew consisted of three men.

Hou Island, Va., March 25.—The schooner I. E. Chanlers of Chincoteague, Va., from James Hiver for Fair Haven, Conn., with oysters aboard, stranded four miles south of the life saving station here last night. Her crew of four men were saved.

Of fine suits and overcosts. A. H. Ring & Co. offer some senerous bargains in men's tailor-made spring suits and overcosts at \$12 and \$13. All their clothes are made on their own premises, and go direct from maker to wearer, saving you two prefits. Their store at \$27-629 Broadway, near Bleecker st., contains a stock of over haif a million dollars. bale begins at B. M. Monday.—Acc.

trolled by the trust -Ada

gent classes in New York.
"Admiral" does not nor never can be con

teadily gain favor on their merits. All droggists -- Adv The perfected Wagner vestibule is in use on all prin-